## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7377.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

revolution in both countries, destined to become one; that is to say, "that the present revolution is made with the intention of annexation between Mexico and the United States." I well understand that you should conjecture or think so, and take your desire for the reality Under this head you are completely free; but allow me to protein against the conclusion you draw from the events. I will not dwell longer on this matter, because I think it is impossible to change your opinions; and besides, I have not undertaken a political discussion. My only end is to rectify those facts which now begin to belong the history and which concern me personally.

I bope you will be sind enough to tracert this rectification to your journal.

I thank you beforehand, and bog of you to consider me, sir your yet you have letter, we showed that Mr.

In publishing this letter, we showed that Mr.

Cebatlos had been wholly misinformed by his corres

## THE ELECTIONS. THE RESULT ACCORDING TO PRESENT APPEARANCES.

THE POPULAR PLURALITIES AND ELECTORAL VOTE. vol. St. 870 2,472 42,492 10,000 - 6,000 - 6,000 - 10,00 Total ..... 376,622 160,896 687,271 mont's plurality in free States 210,649 7,000 — 1,000

1,199 112 6 00 Total ..... 124 485 26,192 TRE ELECTORAL VOTS. 163 Bochash 163 125 Fremont 125 Fillmore 212

1,237 8,634

170,844 246,895 118,316

Framont over Buchanau. 75 652
Framout over Filtmore. 131,5%
Bachaban over Filtmore. 57 528
Majority again the democrate. 188,308
Whole number of votes beard from, 550,686 THE CITY GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

MR. BESARTT --

this date, in a note attrobed, you say that "the First discrict of the Twenty first ward is wanting." The following is the vote: —Brooks 424, Parker 348, King 296, and was filed in the County Clerk's office as the law directs. Late Clork of the First district, Twenty drat ward. FIREMEN IN THE COMMON COUNCIL OF 1857.

The city government of 1857 will contain quite a pur ber of firemen, among whom we notice the following:-John Clanty, Alderman, Sixth ward; Hose Company No 68. Thos. W. Adams, Alderman, Seventh ward; Engine

Company No. 6.
W. II Butter! Councilman, Third district; Foreman of Bose Company No. 58.
Thes Monroe, Councilman, Fourth district; Engine Com-

mich, Councilman, Fifth district: Assistant Enneer. Jones N. Philips, Councilman, Seventeenth district;

Johns N. Fullips, Councilman, Seventeenin district.
Trustee.
John Kennard, Councilman, Twenty-first district.
John E. S. Seckels, Councilmans, Twenty-severin district.
John H. Brady, Councilman, Thirty math district.
This will enable the wreating officers of the respectiveparties to select competent persons to act on the Fire Da
partment Committees of the Common Jouncil.

CHARGE OF RIOTING ON ELECTION DAY. James Burke, allas "Activity," one of the men exiled from California by the Vigilance Committee, was brought before Justice Connoily, at the Lower Police Goart, and gave bad in the sum of \$1,500 to answer two charges pro-terred against thim - one with having, on election day, been engaged in rioting in the First ward; and the other with baving assanted Daniel Mehan, of No. 19 Bockman street, John J. Pollister, of the Battery Hotel, became inc bonda-man of the accused.

EE-ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING. John Sutuvan, alias Morphy, who was accessed a few days ago on charge of voting thogally to the Sixth ward, and who was discharged for want of sufficient evidence

	TENN	ESSEE.	195	2
Counties Electron Estuyen Davidson, Na	Bucksman. 198 935 uh. 1,192	Pdemare	Pierce. 53 854 681	Scott.
	2,819 1,625	1,628	1,558	1,101

The telegraph, in addition to the above, reports demo gratic gates of 68 in Memphis, and 193 in Sheley. Fillmore gained 10 in Nathville, but it appears by the telegraph that there was a democratic gain of 120 in the county Scott, in 1852, had a majority of 1,880 in the whote State Buchapan even gales 53 in above counties on the John Suchanan even galos 53 in above counties on the John-son vote of 1855, when the democrats carried the State by 2,285. We should think that thin deckied the State in

Nothing of a decisive nature has yet been received from Ternessee. A message last night giving the result in two counties, shows a democratic gain of 400.

THE ELECTIONS AND RESULTS. THE CAMPARGN OF 1800 .- The Manchester, N. H., Ame

C Fremont, for President, and William L. Dayton, for Vice President, for the campaign of 1860 Camput Transm.—Here is another partial formation of a Cabinet for Mr. Buchanau, which comes up from the

State gives a plurality for Fillmore of between five and

Preedom, after a suspension of near air month, has age in made its appearance. It will be recollected that the office of the Herald of Freedom was destroyed by

hat about one hundred of the naturalized Iriah voters in Bartford, Conn., and nearly all the Germans, English and

Scotch, voted for Fremont and Dayton.

Naw York Lagislature —The next House of Assembly

Free Press says.—"We proclaim John C. Fremoni our candidate for the Presidency in 1880, and we venture to say that this will be the sentiment of the people of the United States. We need a remsylvanian for Vice Presicent, and that man is James Pollock, our present popular Governor. Let us not be chested."

FREMONT VOTES IN THE SOUTH.-The Bultimore Patrix says that 214 votes were cast for Mr. Fremont in Ba'timore, mostly by Germans. In Louisville he had fifteen The republicans of New Castle county, Delaware, pelled seven hundred votes. Wilmngton cast 10 per cent of her whole vote for Fremont.

ing resolutions were offered in the South Carolina Legislatere on the 4th test, and lost by a vote of 6i to 44:-

tere on the 4th test, and lost by a vote of 6t to 4tmerelved, That in appointing electors of a President
any Vice President of the United States, this General As
see by feels under no obligation to autain the no mined
of any "national convention," or of any other freepon
cible or self appointed party whatever; but reserves to
theef the constitutional right of selecting, as heretofore,
such as may be deemed worthy of the confidence and
support of South Carolina.

Resolved, That South Carolina continues to regard with
unchanged disapprobation the system of "national con
ventions," as it is now established and organized, for the
gurpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice
President of the United States; and, not withstanding she
may on this, as on other occasions, when her principles
and policy are likely to be sustained, decon it acvisable
to car her votes for the nominees of such conventions,
she powertheless regards the system as hurtful in its tendengerous to the best interests and dearest rights of the
States.

And the following seconds:

Resolved, That in the election of electors for President and Vice President, to be made this day, no reference to the opinions of the conflictudes on the question of natural community convenions is had by the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.—ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN -A despatch from Richmond, dated Movember 6, says that M. R. H. greenonal district of Virginia, to supply the vacancy oc

FOORE APPLES - Not less than one hundred bushels of the single barrol of apples, which Major Poore wheeled in berrow from Newburyport to Boston, to pay a bet, have been already sold in the latter city, for large

THE NEW POLICY OF ENGLAND IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Second Convention between Honduras and Great Britain-The Mosquito Indians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1856. You have already published the Convention be tween Great Britain and Honduras, for the surrender of the sovereignty of "the Colony of the Bay Islands" to the latter republic. I now send you a copy of a second Convention, between the same parties, for the extinction of Mosquito sovereignty, or all pretensions to the same, in that portion of Central An erica over which Honduras claims juris-

You will observe that the territorial limits of Hou duras, as against Mosquito pretensions, are recognised as extending to the Rio Wanx, or Segovia and as laid down to Squier's map of Honduras and San Salvador, which is the treaty map. A considerable extent of the territory of Honduras, embracing upwards of 150 miles of coast, from the Rio Roman to the Rio Wauks, has hitherto heen claimed on 539 851 behalf of the puissant monarch of Mosquito, alit, except in a small district near Cape Gracias a Dies. The claim was principally got up by English mahogany cutters, to avoid the charges imposed by Honduras on that branch of traffic.

It was within this district that the English fil buster, Gregor McGregor, established bimself, under the title of "Cazique of Poyas." His operations made a great sensation in England at one time. He promulgated a constitution for his kingdom, and emitted bonds, called the "Poyas bonds," which various deluded persons in Europe still treasure up as something of value, or as likely to be provided for in some mysterious way, in the final settling up of Central American affairs. They are quite as valuable, if not as numerous, as the corresponding emissions of the great Central American Land and Musing Company of White, Johnson, Cloper and Kinney!

sions of the great Central American Land and Musing Company of White, Johnson, Cloper and Kinney!

It is very obvious, from the various conventions which Great Britain has concluded with Honduras, that she is determined to wash her hands of the Central American complication. So long at she held the Bay Islands by an act of asurpation, and so long as she kept up the farce of a Mosquito kingd m, so long the whole world knew that all her pretensions in favor of a free transit between the seas, and against the alleged policy of the United States in those countries, were sheer humbug. Now, however, having divested herself of the Mosquito protectorate and the sovereignty of the Bay Islands, she can fairly claim to be heard in support of the freedom of the interoceanic highway, and she may come into coort with clean hands against those who may threaten that highway or disturb its security. She can now claim to have observed fally the letter and spirit of the Clayton and Bulwer tresty, and demand a similar exact observance on the part of others. In this respect her position is much altered and improved, and in assuming it she has paid a just tribute to public morality, and initiated a sound policy, which in the end cannot fail to promote her material interests.

The settlement of the Central American question—and it is now assumed to be settled, in principle, if not in detail—gives great catisfaction to the English people. I think the government at one time frared to hear a bowl of discontent from the "true blooder Eritons," but beyond a tew spasmodic attempts at indignation on the part of the Morning Beraid, no voice has been publicly raised against the adjustment, notwithstanding it involved the rendition of the Bay Islands.

At this moment the English and French antiferers by Pierce's british to adjustment, notwithstanding it involved the rendition of the Bay Islands.

At this moment the English and French antiferers hy Pierce's britishan undervement at San Juan (Greytown), are making extraordinary efforts to arrest

ewscapers. His last yarn gives an account of the eny in which Walker shot a woman for not sur-endering her earrings! Go it, Viscomte!

CONVENTION DETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE RE PUBLIC OF HONDURAS, RELATIVE TO THE MOS QUITO INDIANS, AND TO THE RIGHTS AND CLAIMS BRITISH SUBJECTS. SIGNED AT LONDON, AUG

OF BRITISH SURJECTS. SIGNED AT LONDON, AU. 27, 1856.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of Honduras, being Cestrous to settle, by means of a Convention, certain points resulting from the territorial arrangements which form the subject of another Convention concluded between them on this day, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and treland, the Right Housenshie George Whitaan Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baren Hyde of simdon, a Prevential the United Kingdom, a member of her Settando Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Kingdom of Settandom and sobile Order of the Sarter, Keight Grand decomed the most noble Order of the Rath, her Schannle Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, And his Excellency the Prevident of the Roposite of Ronduras, Senior Roctor Juan Victor Herrau, Minister Previocettiary of the Republic to her Britannic Majesty; Who, after having communicated to each other their

respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—
Article 1.—The Republic of Hondarss engages not to disturb the subjects of her Britannic Majesty in the enjoy ment of any property of which they may be in possession in the Islands of Rustan, Bonnea, Etena, Utile, Barbareto, and Morat, situated in the Bay of Hondarss.

Art. 2.—Her Britannic Majesty agrees to recognize the mic channel of the river Wanx or Segovia, walch falls into the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias a Dios, as the boundary between the Republic of Hondarss and the territory of the Mosquito Indians, without prejudice, however, to any question of boundary between the Republic of Hondarss and the Republics of Hondarss and of Nicaragua.

And whereas, the Mosquito Indians have herotolore posses of and exercised rights in and over the iscritiones jving between the river Wanx or Segovia and the Roman river her Britannic Majesty agrees to recommend to the Mosquito Indians to renounce any such rights in favor of the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition of receiving from the Republic of Honouras, on condition

nerset in the raid territory. Whos such as arrangement shall have been accoded to by the Mosquito Indians, ner Friannic Majesty engages to recognize the sovereighty over the said territory as belonging to the Republic of Honduras; and her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras; and her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras; and her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras; and her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Honduras; and her Britannic Majesty and the Republic will, within twelve mouths thereafter, appoint two Commissioners, one to be named by each party, for the purpose of determining the amount, the period of duration, and the time, place, and mode of payment of the annuity so to be paid to the Mosquito Indians as indemity and compensation.

And whereas, British subjects have, by grant, lease, or otherwise, heretofore obtained from the Mosquito Indians, interests in various lands situated within the territory above described, lying between the river Wanx or Sogovia and the river Roman, the Ropublic of Honduras engages to respect and maistain such interests. And it is urther agreed, that the Commissioners mentioned in the precent article shall investigate the claims of British subjects, whose claims shall by the commissioners to pronounced well founded and valid, that be quieted to the post-calm of their respective interests in the said isnde.

Art 3.—The Republic of Honduras further engages to carry into effect any agreements aiready made, and now affect the post-calm of their respective interests in the said isnde.

Art 3.—The Republic of Honduras further engages to calms; and it is agreed between the contracting particle shall also examine and decide upon any British claims upon the government of Honduras that may be submitted to the no other proceeding to any business; rake and subscribe a solemn deciaration that they will impertailly and carry fully examine and decide to the preceding article, and not already in a train of estdement.

Art 4.—The Commissioners mentioned in

without fear, layor, or affection to their own conurry, upon all the matters referred to them for their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall been, and before proceeding to any other business, name some third person to act as all arbitrator or umpire in any case or cause in which they may themselves differ in opinion. The person so to be chosen as arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such, make and subscribe a solemn sections in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, and which shall also be entered on the record of the proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person, or of his emitting, or dealining, or casing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another person thall be haved as aforessid to act as arottrator or ompire in his place, and shall make and subscribe such actuarities at aforessid.

Her Britanno Majeaty and the Republic of Honduras hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as final and conclusive on the matters be easy referred to their decision of the Commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep an accurate record, and correct minutes or needs of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and eshall appoint and employ a clerk or other persons to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come seture them.

The talartes of the Commissioners shall be paid by their respective governments. The contingent expenses of the commission, including the salary of the arbitrator or unique, and of the clerk or clerk, whall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two governments.

Art. t.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within twelve meetas record thay day.

In winess whereof, the respe

The Central American Question.

[From the Longon Gazette, Oct 22.]

A pampblet has been recently published in France setting forth the losses and sufferings of certain French residents at Greytown during the bombard ment of that place, some two years since, by the American frigate Cyane. This pannshiet, which is an item in an excited spirit, is intended as an appeal to public opinion on both sides of the channel, in the hope of bringing such a pressure to bear upon the British government as will compel them to act, and to demand indemnification from that of the the British government as will compel them to act, and to demand indemnification from that of the United States for the losses incurred by the sattlers at the hards of Captain Hollins. No doubt the attack upon Greytown and its unfortunate inhabitants was a gross outrage, and, if we remember aright, the amende was so far made that President Pierce reinsed to adopt the acts of the commander of the Cyane; that officer was considered by the American government to have exceeded his daty, and was dealt with accordingly.

with accordingly.

The line taken by the writer or writers of the pomphlet in question has been followed by certain politicians in this country, and adopted by the opposition press. For ourselves, we cannot see how the British government is concerned in protecting the French settlers at Greytown. Such a policy would be a pursued by France, but those who renewaters at Greyown. Such a pointy wound naturally be pursued by France, but those who recommend it to our government are ignorant of the nature of the relations of this country with Greytown and the neighboring coast. It is quite true that in 1843 we expelled the Nicaraguans from that place (then known as San Juan de Nicaragua), and that in 1848 we expelled the Nicaraguana from that place (then known as San Juan de Nicaragua), and included it in the Mosquito Protectorate, properly so called; and that this course was taken by the British government for the purpose of preventing the deliberate and persistent encrocidments of the republic upon the territory of the Mosquitos, which we were bound by engagements of long standing to preserve inviolate, and to prevent the monopoly by Nicaragua of the mouth of the river San Juan. This we have effectually prevented, and the bombardment of Greyt wm, although admittedly an outrage as against the settlers, did not in any way endanger the object we had in view in the relizing of the place, much less did it overthrow the policy which dictated that seizure. Had the Cyane landed her sallors and marines and taken possession of the town, and had the American government attempted to justify that act, it would have been quite a different matter; that would have constituted a direct violation of the Balwer-Clayton treaty, which could not, of course, be tolerated. Or had any British subjects suffered by the bombardment, our government must have demanded sallsaction from the Cabinet of Washington. Pepond this, we cannot understand what business the British government would have to more in the question; and no doubt Lord Palmerston, by whose advice Greytown was saized in 1848, as of the same opinion. The occasions of offence between this government and that of the United States have been sufficiently numerous of late, without seeking to add to them on frivolous pretences. A fleet of British and American ships of war is now lying before. Greytown, to proceeve the strict neutral America. Evyond that necessary duty we believe and trust their orders do not and will not

An Old Person Rayryad .-- On Saturday ovening, Meisre. Coming & Lent, merchant tailors of Broadway, sent their errand boy to the house of one of their best out.

The boy on arriving at the door of the afforcisid of the boy on arriving at the door of the afforcisid owner, was procted by a gentleman, who was apparently the individual for whom the cost was attended, for bevery coolly took the parcel out of the lad's hands and raid "all's right," and then turned as if to ring the door bot, The orrand boy not supposing for an instant that he had been so easily imposed upon, proceeded to his employers and fallored them that he had delivered the receive market. It was seen ascertained, however, that an old trick had been played upon the boy, and that instead of meeting the owner of the cost, he had untorturately met a sharper, who relieved him of the bundle in the most expect manner. No arrest has been made. The trick above described was practiced quite extensively lithing they some years ago, but for some reasen it was discontinued by sharpers, and is now very rarely put into operation. Clerks and errand toys should be more care tull in the delivery of their employer's goods, for regues are near at all times of the day and night.

Carters of a Bundlar.—Henry Twinkfor was brought before Juntice Brenran, at the Essex Market Police Court Coming & Lent, merchant tallors of Broadway, sent

before Justice Brenran, at the Essex Market Police Court peterday morning, on charge of burglary preferred egainst him by officer Lake, of the flowenth ward police. The accused, it is alieged, was observed coming out of the arccery store of Peter Fashaner, No. 2 Avenue B with a bag of sugar upon his back. The officer gave chase to the fellow, and after some hard work succeeded in capturing him and recovering the stolen property. The présoner had two companions with bir, but they excaped. The property taken from the store is valued as 550. Twinkform was committed for examination, on charge of burgary.

An Alleon Fugure rank Justice — A man named

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE -A MAD NAM smith, of the Lower Poilos Court, and a second charge of being a fugitive forger from Phisriespina

MEXICO FROM 1853. TO 1856.

Political and Social Events from the Restorttion of Santa Anna to the Presidency of Comonfort.

Interesting Resume of History.

Mexico, always in a state of disorder and revolutien, is evidently approaching another crisis in her history. President Comonfort is surrounded on all sides by dangers and difficulties which it is possible he may not be able to surmount; and the next act in the historical drama of that country threatens to be the severance of the republic into two or more distinct parts, and the anaexation of one or all of them to the American Union. A review of the events of the last three or four years will be interesting at this time, as proving too conclusively that there is little or no hope of the social or political amelioration of Mexico so long as she is at present constituted, or so long as she is cursed with the race of ambitious, designing and incompetent men who

RETURN OF SANTA ANNA IN 1853. General Santa Anna, who had been for several years tiving as an exile in New Granada, was, by decree of 17th March, 1863, recalled from exile, for the purpose of being once more charged with the supreme control of affairs. A successful revolution had been prosecuted against President Arista, who, finding himself unable to cope with it, abdicated, leaving the government temporarily in the hands of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Juan B. Ceballos. This revolution was conducted on a programme of principles known as as the Plan of Jalis-co, the object of which was to overthrow the then existing government and restore Santa Anna to power. Its leader was General Uraga, who was subsequently sent as Minister to Prussia, and is now an exile in New York. Arista having succumbed, the revolution having been completely successful, and Santa Anna having, by invitation of the chiefs of the army, arrived at Vera Cruz, he was there met by Ceballos, who deposited in his hands the charge be had received, and amid great demonstrations of joy on the part of the people, he was conducted in triumph to the city of Mexico, where he immediately set about the reorganization of the government.

EX-PRESIDENT ABISTA AND ANNEXATION. Santa Anna, on his way to Vera Cruz, had stopped at Cuba, and had there had a long private interview with Captain-General Canedo. The object of that nterview was supposed, and with much reason, to be either to establish an empire in Mexico or else restore it to the dominion of Spain, with Santa Anna as Viceroy. Arista's sentiments were then understood by us to be in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The Diario de la Marino, of Havana, had published a correspondence between him and Santa Anna, in which the following sentence had been frandulently interpolated:-

I desire the happiness of my country, and to attain it I see to road but through federal institutions, and, if it be reased, ann sation to the United States, in which Means will need an inembranish le fourtain of riches and prosperity, notwinsensing she may lose that grand engine, that expecting of the carele, called by Santa Anna madonality. The cay will arrive when this will happen.

The BERALD of course commented on that ex pression of ex-President Arista's, not for a moment doubting its authenticity. We, however, in July, 1853, received from Mr. Arista the following indignant denial of its tenth:- London, July 12, 1863

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Fix.—An celletal note, perpetuing to be written by me, in an ewer to one from General Torond, the Mexican Manister of War, forged for a similar purpose, and considered the state of the sta

The moment the surregultions document came under my name to Mexico. To place this fabrication is a clear gibt, it will be enough to compare it with the real sa-ser which i returned to the Minister's note. Copies of the one and the other are enclosed, which I beg you will

hight, it will be enough to compare it with the roal answer witch I returned to the Minister's note. Copies of the one and the other are enclosed, which I beg you will publish with this.

I have been teid that the surreptitious answer, supposed to contain my published views, has been favorably received in the United Sintes; but it is not to be caredited for a moment that distinguished and patriotic citizens of a free and independent country would ever respect a Mexican whem they believed to be in his heart an annaxion, etc. There is not been raised by the free votes of his failow contempt would they look on one who, besides buing a Mexican had been raised by the free votes of his failow childen to the auprenae magistracy of his country, abouth he shamelessly proclaim the extinction of its nationality?

After a life spent in my country's service, and in uphoiding its independence as a nation, it is hard that, through the wiles of masorquoine sensible. I smooth still be ea; ed on to declare that I am no amexationist; that I am no traiter to Mexico; that in us defence, and to secure its liberties and nationality. I slit ever be ready to fight, and would willingly shed the list drop of my blood, ere I would coment that our race should disappear, that our country should encount to the domination of any foreign flower under the sun.

It is incredible that high-muded men and true republicans of the United States, who at the same time know throughteenally the opinions of the Mexico and casing and the country of the name who would not had a single leaves of the United States, who at the same time know the casing the properties of the United States, who at the same time know the case of the United States, who at the same time know the case of the United States, who at the same time know the case of the United States, who at the same time know the case of the United States, and at the same time know the case of the United States, and at the same time know the state of the properties and the same time to the properties and

We published this letter on the 27th of July, 1853, nd in an article in reference to it explained how the de reption was practiced upon us, and did full justice o the virtue and patriotism of Arista. Poor fellow! he died an exile from his country, although he was ne of her most deserving sons.

SANYA ANNA AND HIS POLICY.

Sorta Anna having thus reached power, his principal aim was to make that power permanent. In mitation of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon, etfected on 2d December, 1853, Santa Anna caused himself to be elected on the 2d of February, 1854, permanent Dictator of the republic, with the title Most Serene Highness," and with the power of n ming his successor in the event of death or other disability. This stroke of policy was known as tie Act of Guadalajara, the scheme having been claborated in the city of that name on 17th November. 1853, and subsequently submitted to the people, 'J whom it was ratified. At the same time he commenced to institute the "Order of Guadalupe" and other distinctions, by the conferring of which h sought to attach to him the prominent men of the country, and thereby en-sire his régime. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. Ex-President Ceballos was one of those who refused to accept the distinction. Gen. Alvarez, Governor of the Smte of Guerrero, Patriarch of the Pinto tribe of Indians, and enjoying t contriquet of the "Panther of the Pacific," also scornfully rejected the decoration. The former found it necessary to leave the country and sojourn et the Metropolitan Hotel in this city. The latter refused to recognize the ediet of Santa Anna depriving him of his Governorship, and, secure in his countain State and in the strength and affection of ais people, he threw off all appearance of allegiance and spat defiance upon his most Serene Highness. These two men thus initiated a movement which ended in the oversbrow of Santa Anna's government and in the flight of the Dictator from the shores of Mexico in August, 1825 less than two years and a a faf is the triciple I entry movie as to ruler.

The revolution thus initiated soon spread all over the republic. Vidaurri in the north exercised as high an influence over the people, and proved as mighty an antagonist to Santa Anna, as did Alvarez in the south. The Dictator, resolving first to crush Alvarez, marched against him at the head of as powerful an army as he could collect, and besieged Acapulco, the principal sea port, and the strongest fortified city in the State of Guerrero. It was de fended by Don Ignacio Comonfort, a custom house officer there, and with such skill that Santa Anna found himself obliged to raise the siege, and retreat with disgrace to the capital. The defeat thus ignominiously sustained by the government gave a tre mendous impetus to the revolution, which now broke forth at every quarter, and the principles of which were formulated in the programme known as the Plan of Ayutla-and which was as follows :-

Generation of the continuance of D. Antonio Lopes de Santa Anna in power le a constant throat to public liberty, alone, to the general disgrace, uniet wits government, addividual security has been more prostrated than even in contributed the least civilized; that the Maricana, es jealess of their liberty, are found in imminent danger of being subdued by the force of an absolute power, at crossed by a ran to whom they had no less generously that so far from complying with such an headrace's in rittles, he has only come to oppress and harras the people, leading them and several powerty, expending their recepts in uscless extravagance, and bestoring fortunes, as it times pask, upon many of uls particular favorites; that the plan proclaimed in Julico, and which three open to him the ports of the republic, has been but appeared to the price of the republic, and see the response of the press; that he has not fudited the so leam promise made to the sation on setting thoria that of public opinion said stilling, by arbivary restriction, to treedem of the press; that he has not fudited the so leam promise made to the sation on setting into its him. In the response many the response to the sation on setting that the arms of any party; that while it was his duty to preserve the integring of the critory of the republic, he has soid a large portion of it, thereby ascribeing our breatmen of the norther bronter, who henceforth will be foreigners to us in their own country, to be cast off at some future period, at was the case in California; that the nation annot continue longer without being estanishes on a firm and assing basis, not depending for its existence on the caprice of the end of the firm of the some future period, as was the case in California; that the nation and casting basis in the sea of the softence, and the same of the command of the officers aspect on loss dangerous by the well known effect to the after of the command of the officers aspect to loss dangerous by the well known effect of the foreign of the comm

spendence.
Their Excellender Senors Generals Don Nicholasvo, Don Juan Alvarez and Don Thomas Morego are ined to pince themselves at the head of the abovaiing
its that declare for this plan, that they may sustain
carry into effect the administrative reforms which
designated in it, with power to make such motifica
as therein as they may deem proper for the national

elfa c.
Averia, March I, 1854.
The Colonel Fiorecolo Villareal, Commandante-la Chie
The United Forces
Estevan Sambrano, Commandante of Battalion.
Jose Mapuel Indars, Captain of Grenaviers.
Martin Ojenois, Captain of Sharpshooters.
Leandro Rosaves, Captain, &c., &c.

ALVAREZ, CEBALLOS AND COMONPOST. The first care of Alvarez, after having accepted he supreme command of the liberating forces, was to take efficient measures for the success of the revolution. He despatched Comonfort, in whom -- for his brilliant detence of Acapul:o-he reposed great confidence, to New York, for the purpose of pro-curing, in concert with ex-President Ceballos, aid and munitions of war. In this, too, he was successinl, the result of the efforts in New York being the despatch to Acapulco of a large quantity of arms and munitions for the use of the revolutionary forces Comonfort returned to Mexico, and received the appointment of General of Division. Ceballos proceeded to the island of Cuba, there to await events. It was the intention of Alvarez, in case of success, to throw all his weight in favor of Ceballos for the Presidency, as he esteemed him to be a man fully competent for that position. Ceballos, however, for some reason or other, did not remain in Cuba, but under the plea of ill health proceeded to France. This move ment displeased Alvarez. The old warrior could not conceive any reason which would justify a true riend of the revolution in thus withdrawing him self from the proper sphere of action. He there fore transferred his esteem and patronage from Co ballos to Comenfort, and resolved to support the latter for the Presidency. In reply to an article published in the HERALD, showing the operations of Ceballos, Comonfort, and other friends of the revostionary cause, and their meetings and consulta tions at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, Mr. Ce ballos addressed to us from Paris the following communication :--

communication:

PARIS, Popt. 12, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NAW YORK HURALD.

My correspondent in your city writes to me, under date of 27th of lest August, that you have published an arricle consenting the late occurrences which determined the overthrow of General Santa Anna. He has informed me, livewine, that you have monitioned my mame in a particle consenting the late occurrences which determined the overthrow of General Santa Anna. He has informed me, livewine, that you have given an account of the remains which have hastened the recent revolution you consider the following facts—

Into That the focus of this revolution was established at New York. 2d.—That in that city the emigrants had organized a city of meeting in the Metropoittan Hosti, and that several Americans of note were members of this meeting. 3d.—That from this same meeting spring the plan of the revolution and the intrusting of its leader—able to General Alvares.

As I this represent you make be promibent, I cannot belp seping that whoever has given you such information has made jest of you, or has been deceived himself. I think it is my duty to assure you that all this is pare nonsense, and that the events you make mention of never happeass. I do not recoilect to have beard the least allusion to the meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, ceasequently, I cannot conceive how any American, whatever be his position, may bave taken part.

There were some few emigrants of Mexico who used to meet in their place, meetly in an accidental way, and with the only purpose of accide intercourse, as It is customary with all persons in a foreign country, especially were materiume fastions them togethor. To suppose that this pretendent pressing formed the plan of the revolution and tax or readate to General Hopan, for the plan was dated 11th March, 1854, whereas I had only arrived at New York, 19th May, and the other Mexican of whom you speak had arrived only in July and August of the earne pear. I would now ask, how as I possible that we could be accepted

pondent as to the force of the comments we had made in regard to bimself and his numerous emigrant Mexican associates in this country; and we repeated in substance what we had said on that oc-

casion, viz.: that Santa Anna had gained power in Mexico by violence and fraud; that he superseded President Ceballos; that that gentleman refused sgain and again to enter into his government, or to receive office or honor at his hands; that he became a revolutionary exile from his State; that he did not come alone, but was accompanied by numerous countrymen, all of whom concurred in opinion concerning the character of the Dictator's government that they sympathized with the efforts to overthre it, and often met at the Metropolitan Hotel-and that yet, without forming there a plan of revolution-which we had previously published as the work of other men-that plan, and the persons engaged in it, both Mexicans and Americans, were the subjects of frequent comversation; and that among the number of Mexicaps at that hotel at the time was no less a person age than General Comonfort, the distinguished coadjutant of Alvarez. We also stated that in view of our own rapid progress and the retrogression of prople with the recent revolution—the great triamph of slavery in Texas—we saw no way but to admit the States of Mexico into the American confederation, and that if the abolitionists should break up the Union, that act would certainly be followed by the absorption of the States bordering upon the itio-

SALE OF THE MESILLA VALLEY-THE TEN MILLIONS. It was pending the revolutionary struggle, and for the purpose of being able to grapple with it, that Sonta Anna conceived the idea of selling the Me silla Valley to this government. If there is one thing about which the Mexican people are more jealous than any other, it is as to the integrity of their possessions. And yet, not eithetanding that marked feature in their national character (not theirs exclusively, for it is a universal trait), their territory had been up to that time diminished by over one-half. In 1821-previous to the indepen dence—they possessed 216,012 square leagues of territory. In 1852, after the loss of Texas and the cession of Upper California and New Mexico to the United States, their cerritory was reduced to 106,067 square leagues. And so, when Santa Anna formed the project of a treaty with Gen. Gadsden to cede to the United States the Mesilla Valley, he committed a new and unpardonable outrage against the popular sentiment. But he wanted the money, and determined, as he could not rule by affection, to rule by force. The treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, the consideration having been diminished to ten mil-lions of dollars, seven millions psyable upon the exchange of ratifications, and the other three after the survey and establishment of the boundary line.

ENNOR ARRANGOIZ AND HIS COMMISSI

Grande into the Southern confederacy.

The collection of this seven millions of dollars was in itself the cause of a very interesting ephode in the national drama. General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, had, without the express instructions of his government, drawn his warrant on the Treasury for the amount, and had deposited t either in the Sub-Tree-ury here or in various banks of this city for safe keeping. This action of gage in speculations on his own account, or take ome other course to turn away all or part of it from the national coffers. He therefore himself, and through his Minister of the Treasury, Senor Olasagarre, wrote in great trepidation to the then Mexican Consul General of the United States resident at New Orleans, directing him forthwith to proceed to Washington, procure from Senor Almonte the surrender of the funds and lodge them in his own name as a private individual in the most approved banks of New York. And in case Mr. Almonte should prove troublesome and refuse to thus surrender the funds, this gentleman, Senor Francisco de Arrangolz, was furnished with a commission appointing him Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United State, vice Mr. Almonte. This commission, bowever, he was to keep in his pocket and conceal from the knowledge of all persons, unless he found it bsolutely necessary to assume the powers therein conferred upon him. That necessity did not arise. Mr. Almonte, though much offended at the evident want of confidence exhibited towards him by his government, handed over the seven millions-minus some \$100,000 which he had already disbursed on account of the government, to Mr. Arrangoiz, who thenceforward assumed the agency and management of it. He had first surrendered his consulate, which afterwards passed into the hads of Mr. Rafael Rafael, formerly editor of the Universal, and who was subsequently entrusted by Santa Anna with have fulfilled satisfactorily to his patron.

In October, 1854, Santa Anna wrote to Arcangoiz in New York, stating that he had vielded to General Almonte's desire to be sent as minister to the courts of Vienna and Naples, and had, in acknowledgment of his (Arrangoiz's) merit and skill, conferred upon him the ministry to Washington; and he was allowed to appropriate \$5,000 for the expenses of his house. Arrangoiz immediately wrote to Almonte and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declining the appointment on the plea of ill health. The real motive, however, of this declination was apparent in a few weeks afterwards, when, in rendering his government an account of the funds entrusted to his charge, there appeared the following item:-"For my commission, at I per cent, on \$6,833,057 194, \$68,390 57." This commission he could not have charged in his official capacity; but he had sprrendered his consulate-general, and had declined the ambassadorship, and therefore was, in his private capacity, entitled to charge his commission. A correspondence ensued between him and Santa Arna and the Secretary of the Treasury, in which Arrangoiz insisted on his legal right to the commission. As he refused to pay over this \$68,000 odd, a suit was instituted against him here by General Almonte, in the name of his government, for its recovery, but before it could be tried Santa Anna was driven from power, and the suit has never been

In connection with this matter, Arrang lished a pamphlet of eighty pages, dated New York, February 1, 1855, and addressed to his fel-low-citizens and friends. In it he exposed Santa. Anna's duplicity towards his good friend Almonte, and gave to light all the communications that had been addressed to him on the subject, including those marked "private" and "most private." He also exposed another very important movement get on foot by Santa Anna-that of reising there re-

Tate was a 'gyarite scheme of the Dietator's.